FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1839. [NO. 1153]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

D. B. ROBINSON & CO. have just received for sale—
2 HHDS. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bags Java Coffee,
500 lbs. superior Boston refined Sugar,
2 cases Gunpowder Tea, in 2 packages,
2 casks superior London Porter,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
20 kegs Nails, assorted,
5 boxes Lemon Sirup,
Superior Mustard.
July 3, 1839. 52-4w

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,

Which we offer *low* for CASH or undoubted paper. Country Merchants and purchasers generally are invited to examine our Stock, as it is *well worthy* their attention.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, July 3, 1839. 52-4w

N. B.—We expect to remove into the Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. P. Peck, (one door below Messrs. Nott & Starr's.) about the middle of August, where we should be glad to see our old customers, and all others disposed to patronize us. H. & E. J. L.

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash. by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Wood-workmen at the Carriage making Business will find steady employment and good wages on application to
GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks and sent account to this Office.

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Missouri Harmony; Southern Harmony; &c.
For Sale by
E. J. HALE.

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜
Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—*Among which are*—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.
July 2, 1839. 52tf

ROCKINGHAM
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE undersigned take this method of expressing the pleasure they derived in witnessing the permances of the Scholars of this Institution, at the public examination on the 13th instant. Although they were subjected to a most rigid and thorough examination upon the various branches of their respective studies, which was well calculated to *test* the system pursued in this Institute, yet the promptness and precision with which they answered and explained all questions propounded, clearly evinced that that system, but too common of late, of imparting a superficial and parrot-like knowledge of the different branches of study, and hurrying the pupils along, to use a familiar phrase, without leading them into the "why and the wherefore," has no place in Mrs. Green's School.

The specimens of wax and ornamental works submitted to the Committee, were exquisitely fine, and the performances in Music, upon the Guitar and Piano Forte, plainly indicated that the principles of Music, and the art of imparting instruction, were well understood by the worthy teacher of this School.

Upon the whole, the Committee say, that they never witnessed an examination with so much pleasure, and which reflected more credit upon the head of the Institution.

C. ROBINSON,
J. W. COVINGTON,
C. C. COVINGTON,
JAMES P. LEAK,
WALTER F. LEAK,
JOHN W. LEAK,
WM. B. COLE, } *Committee.*

Mr. Robinson, one of the Committee, but absent at the examination.
June 27, 1839. 52-2w

MORUS MULTICAULIS
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have **1,000** very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:

The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.

I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the trees can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.
I. WETMORE.
June 25, 1839. 51-*tf*

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 24.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on Thursday the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes, that any probable number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

Classical Department. Tuition $21 in advance. } W. J. Bingham. J. A. Bingham. A. H. Ray.
English Department. Tuition $15 in advance. } A. H. Ray. S. W. Hughes.
June 19, 1839. 51-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

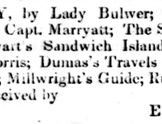
Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.
E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 40 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27-1Yp1

Direct Importation.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of WEST INDIA PRODUCE on hand, which they would be happy to sell for Cash, or on reasonable time for good Paper, *as cheap*, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North.

They have now just received and in Store,
100 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR.
150 do. MOLASSES.
200 Bags Cuba COFFEE.
BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, June 14, 1839. 50*tf*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—
"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.
J. W. HAMPTON.
Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., } 48-9w.
May 31, 1839.

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

TO BUILDERS.—A Good Job.

ON the first Monday in August next, will be let to the best bidder, the contract for building a new Jail at Bennettsville, Marlborough District, South Carolina. The plan and specifications may be seen by applying to the subscriber, and also such other information as contractors may require.
NATHAN B. THOMAS.
June 10, 1839. 50-4w.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.
N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Smith, deceased, at the June Term, 1839, of the County of Cumberland, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH. } *Ex'rs.*
ARCH'D. SMITH. }
June 4, 1839. 49-6*w*.

Further Notice.

THE Executors of the last Will and Testament of Duncan Smith, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., a quantity of Furniture, implements of husbandry, &c. Also, a young negro slave.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.
Lewis C. Thompson *vs.* James Thompson.
Original Attachment levied on two negroes, (Alexander and Dick,) as the property of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1839, and 63d year of American Independence.
SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*
June 15, 1839. 51-6w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Look Here!

I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do. Calcined Plaister for plaistering,
12 do. rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plaistering,
Laths kept constantly on hand
All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
June 3, 1839. 48-8w.

N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
And Trust Company.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.
SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., } 47tf
May 21, 1839.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19*tf*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.
GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*tf*

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
March, 1839.

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.
June 5, 1839. 48tf

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.
Federal Patronage and Federal Office-holders influencing Elections.

In North Carolina and Tennessee, where elections take place in August, the bustle and excitement of the approaching conflict are already visible. In both of these States, the Office Party appear to be putting forth violent and extraordinary exertions to deceive and mislead the people. In Tennessee, all the Federal office-holders—men who are dependent for their daily bread upon the will of the President, have openly taken the field, and are actually engaged canvassing for the Powers at Washington. Our attention has been particularly arrested by the conduct of the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District. That worthy has accompanied Mr. Polk throughout his bailiwick, has superintended the public meetings, taking care to give Mr. Polk a fair chance to be heard, and then preventing reply, by disturbing the assemblage by means of disorderly and drunken attendants whom he had provided for the purpose. Mr. Felix Grundy, too, the Attorney General of the U. States, the same individual who, once upon the floor of the Senate, declared that, "he NEVER SAW AN OFFICE HOLDER BUSY WITH ELECTIONS THAT HE DID NOT THINK HE WAS MORE CONCERNED ABOUT HIS BREAD AND BUTTER THAN HIS COUNTRY," has left his post and duties at Washington, and entered upon an active electioneering campaign, for the benefit of his master's and his own "bread and butter."

In North Carolina too, we see abundant evidence of the same indefatigable industry, and unwarrantable means on the part of the Office Party to trammel and corrupt the freedom of popular opinion, and the exercise of the elective franchise. Every Federal stipendiary is in the field, and every appliance within reach of our Federal Rulers is brought to bear with all its force upon the honest, Republican people of that State. But not content with even the illegitimate exercise of the legitimate patronage of the Government, the disbursement of public money upon public objects, and the bestowment of public offices as rewards for partisan services, partisan presses have been established under circumstances, which indicate that they derive their being and support from the Federal city, and probably from the public purse. A press of this character has recently sprung into existence in Mr. Bynum's District, to aid that wonderful little man, who embodies within himself all the virtues of all Homer's Heroes, out of the unpleasant strait in which he finds himself. It came into being without notice, and attained maturity almost as speedily as the gourd in Scripture. It lives apparently on air, has no subscription list, and yet is circulated every where among the people. The Editor is unknown—possibly another importation of an abolitionist from "Down East," like the Editor of the Nashville Union. But by way of precaution against a similar unpleasant detection, in this case the Editor's *name* is carefully concealed. The Whigs of Tennessee, in establishing the identity between "Jeremiah G. Harris," the Abolition Editor of the New Bedford Gazette, and "J. George Harris," the imported Editor of the Nashville Union, have taught the Democracy a lesson, and in future, when the "Government" imports notorious Abolitionists from the North to edit papers in the South, they will be issued *anonymously*, as in the case of the North Carolina paper.

This active and undisguised intermeddling with State elections by the Federal authorities, is one of the worst signs of the times. It denotes, what unfortunately is too true, that the Administration, conscious of its misdeeds, and despairing of its ability to defend its measures before the country upon their merits, relies mainly upon the unscrupulous use of its patronage to sustain itself. Arguments addressed to the good sense and patriotism of the people, failing to justify or excuse the course of the Administration, the deficiency is to be supplied by more tangible appeals to the avarice and ambition of the selfish and mercenary. The people are to be corrupted by their own money—the free and honest expression of their opinions is to be biassed—they are to be brought to wink at official incompetency and dishonesty, and to support bad measures and worse rulers through the baneful influence of Federal gold.

In the approaching contest, the intrinsic influence and power of the vast patronage of the Federal Executive will be tested. It will be seen by the event, whether that Patronage, backed by the usurpations of the Executive, can baffle and defy the popular will—whether it has undermined the public virtue and swallowed up the rights of the *States*, and whether it is omnipotent and can perpetuate the domination of him who dispenses it. It is the spear and buckler of the party now in power; if it triumphs, it will be a dark and disastrous day for our Republican Institutions—our Representative system will be substantially subverted. If it fails them, as our wishes bid us hope, we may confidently anticipate that no fresh attempt will be made to give it the mastery over virtuous public sentiment in this country for at least a century—so signal will be the vengeance wreaked upon its dispensers!

We make the following extracts from the Nashville Banner, in reply to Mr. Speaker Polk's declaration that the Tariff, a national system of Internal Improvement, and the United States Bank, are of Federal origin.
Wilmington Advertiser.

He calls a Protective Tariff, a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and the United States Bank, Federal measures.—This is a gross perversion of truth and of the established history of the country.—We have already quoted from the Senate Journal the votes of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren in favor of the Tariff of 1824, and the votes of leading Federalists against it! And how is this conclusive record evidence of the utter falsity of Col. Polk's assertion met by his organ in this place? Why, by the flippant remark, that the Tariff of 1828 was "a molehill to a mountain," and that the latter, which was "a bill of abominations" and calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, was opposed by "the distinguished democrats of the country." The Union's impudence is only equalled by its ignorance. We know that the Tariff of 1828 was opposed by certain distinguished democrats. It was opposed by HUGH L. WHITE, then a member of the Senate, by John Tyler, of Va., by Nat. Macon, of N. C. and other distinguished Republicans. But by whom was this "mountain" of oppression, according to the Union, this "bill of abominations," according to Col. Polk, SUPPORTED and fastened on the country? First in point of precedence stands MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States. Who next? RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the Vice President. Who next? SILAS WRIGHT, the present Democratic Senator from New York, and the right arm of the Administration in the Senate.—Who next? THOMAS H. BENTON. Who next? JAMES BUCHANNAN, of Pennsylvania. Who next? MAHLON DICKERSON, the late Democratic Sec. of the Navy. These are the *Democrats* who fastened the Tariff of 1828 on the South, against the earnest remonstrances of *Federal* Massachusetts. So indignant were the Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts at the passage of the bill, that one of their number, Mr. Hodges, immediately rose in his seat and moved to amend the caption by adding these words; "and to transfer the capital and industry of the New England States to other States in the Union!"

And yet Col. Polk entertains such a sovereign contempt for the intelligence of the people in Tennessee, that he is gravely attempting to make them believe, that the Tariff was a monstrous Federal usurpation, and that it will be a declaration of principle on their part to support Mr. Clay, because he was in favor of it!

The same remarks will apply to the subject of the United States Bank and to a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government. They both sprung from the hot bed of Republicanism. The late United States Bank was recommended by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, chartered by a Republican Congress, and approved by that truly Republican President, Mr. Madison. The majority in the House was only nine votes. Of eight members from Republican *South Carolina, seven* voted for the Bank, including Mr. Calhoun. Of six members from *Georgia*, five voted for the bill, including Wilson Lumkin and Alfred Cuthbert, the present *Democratic* Senators in Congress from that State!

Of the system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, Mr. CALHOUN justly claims the paternity. His speech on that subject in 1816 developes the most gigantic scheme ever proposed in the United States, embracing improvements from Maine to Louisana.

FROM THE CADIZ (OHIO) ORGAN.

We remember, one dark night, when coming up the Mississippi, our boat ran foul of a snag. The captain, ever vigilant and watchful, was standing on the guard not far from the engineer's post. When the boat struck, he cried, with a Stentorian voice, "stop her;" in the next breath, "give her a lick back"—and, with but little injury, the boat was off, and anon she "walk'd the waters like a thing of life," gladdening the hearts of home-sick passengers, who expected ere long to see the loved ones who "mourn'd their absence day by day." How different would have been the fate of passengers and boat, if the captain had been a reckless, "bold, and fearless" man, with no regard for the lives of passengers, or the preservation of his freight and boat. Instead of "backing out," he would have undertaken to *brow-beat* the snag, and, of course, rip his vessel from stem to stern. So with those reckless, "bold, and fearless" editors who have no regard for truth, and care not for the preservation of the honor of the craft. Instead of "backing out" when they run against a snag, (like the Virginia elections, for instance,) they persevere, and groan, and strain the last nerve, until the character of their paper for veracity becomes a complete wreck.

Lesson to Newspaper Borrowers.—[Time: Saturday morning 8 o'clock—Scene: the breakfast table. A rap is heard at the door, and the newspaper is for a few moments opened before the fire.] "Come John, it wont do to dry it long—for I see our neighbor Snooks is sending his son after it." Another rap at the door. "Father wants to know if you will just lend him the newspaper for five minutes—if you aint done with it he will send it right back. He only wants to see if the brig Star has been heard from, what our Tom went in." "Tell your father the brig is not reported." Home he trips, and as speedily returns: "Mother wants to know who was buried yesterday—can't you lend it to her just two minutes."—"Tell your mother that all the deaths this week are Mr. —, and a child of Mr. —." In a few moments another tap—"Sister Susan wants to know if any body's married this week, and uncle Josh wants to know if there is any auction to day, and Father wants to know what the news is from Virginia, and aunt Snooks wants to know if there is any more pretty stories about that Jarvis woman—if you can't spare the paper, why can't you just write down what there is—just cause I don't want to keep running back and forward so"—"Here my lad, take this paper to your father—and round to all your uncles and aunts, and have it back, whatever is left of it, next Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, precisely, when you come to borrow the next." Ten applications on Saturday by borrowers, all sent to neighbor Snooks with a particular caution to return it there when done with. Monday morning, a rap at the door, and the boy with the paper is ushered in; "Mother says it is too much plague to keep the paper all the week, people keep coming arter it so.'

Portsmouth Journal.

A Newspaper Establishment.—The New York Sun—the oldest of the penny papers—in reply to the query of a contemporary, gives the following account of itself:

In Vernon, Ct. is a paper mill established by the Vernon Company at a cost of $25,000, which, for two years past, has been run exclusively for the Sun. From this mill we receive weekly 200 reams or 10,400 reams per year, amounting to $31,200. From the Saugerties paper mill, and from the mill of Phillips & Field, at Lee, Mass. we are in the weekly receipt of nearly the same quantity as from the Vernon mill; and we also make occasional purchases from other mills. In the article of ink, we receive and use 300 pounds weekly—the most of it from the manufactory of Johnson & Durant, Philadelphia. The bills for this article amount to a fraction over $2600 per year. Of coal, for our steam engine, we use four tons a week, or 200 tons per year; average cost $1400 per year. In the various departments of our office, exclusive of carriers, we have 27 hands constantly employed, at a cost of about $300 per week, amounting to about $18,700 per year. Our "single pair of cases" and "room not much larger than the N. O. Bee," have grown into an establishment occupying three floors of a brick building, in the basement of which we have two presses, which, with the engine and machinery by which they are driven, cost upwards of $10,000.

The following notice from an English paper of a curious plant, a fine specimen of which was shown at the late exhibition of the Baltimore Horticultural Society, will be read with interest by botanists:

"*The Pitcher plant.*—This plant abounds in the stony and arid parts of the island of Java, from which, were it not for this vegetable wonder, small birds and quadrupeds would be forced to migrate in quest of water. At the foot stalk of each leaf is a small bag shaped exactly like a pitcher, furnished with a lid, and having a kind of hinge that passes over the handle of the pitcher, and connects it with the leaf. This hinge is a strong fibre which contracts in showery weather and when the dew falls. Numerous little goblets filled with sweet fresh water are thus held forth, and afford a delicious draught to the tiny animals that climb their branches, and to a great variety of winged visitants. But no sooner has the cloud passed by, and the warm sun shone forth, than the heated fibre begins to expand, and closes the goblet so firmly as to prevent evaporation, precluding a further supply till called for by the wants of another day. This beautiful and perfect provision of nature would afford a fine theme for a Thompson or a Wordsworth, and would afford an illustration of the designs of Providence, such as Paley would have delighted to press it into his service.

An old lady being sorely afflicted with a disorder usually denominated hysterics, imagined she could not breathe, and appealed to her husband on the occasion, with "Mr. ——, I can't breathe." "Well, my dear," returned the afflicted husband, "I would not try, for nobody wants you should."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting of the Whigs of Moore County was held in the Court House on the 29th June, which was organized by calling J. B. Kelly, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Dr. Charles Chalmers and Col. W. D. Dowd Secretaries.

The Chairman, in an address replete with argument, covering a detail of facts, gave a synopsis of the political history of our country from its origin to the present momentous crisis—took a scratinizing survey of the administration of our Government under the various Presidents, in a perspicuous and vigorous manner—showed the corrupting influence by which the last and present administrations sought, obtained and retained power—their disgusting and hypocritical jargon about Democracy—their attempt to establish a Bankrupt Law to subjugate the banks to executive control—their insidious and corrupting efforts to decoy members of Congress—and their marked contempt for the majority of the people, in their repeated attempts to force on an unwilling people a thrice repudiated Sub Treasury scheme. As a counter to which he depicted the character of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in a fair and unprejudiced relation, evidencing that he has been the most prominent, efficient and able opponent of the abuses of the Government; and in contrasting the political character of Henry Clay with Martin Van Buren, he showed to the conviction of any head—un-collar-locked—the distinguished services, statesman-like conduct and glowing patriotism of the former, in every critical condition of his country, and the intriguing, double-dealing, perfidious and sectional character of the latter, on all subjects, moral and political.

On motion, a committee of five, viz. Cornelius Dowd, Sen'r., Duncan Murchison, John Tyson, James G. Tomlinson and S. C. Bruce, was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short retirement the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, in common with the Whigs of North Carolina, owe to the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, our best feelings for the disinterested and statesman-like protection which he displayed on behalf of our native State, in the late Congress of the United States, in contradistinction to the sinister and ungenial attack made upon her intelligence and republicanism, by Honorables Robert Strange and Bedford Brown, whose tribute to executive influence (as evinced by their infringement on Constitutional as well as moral principle) is in character with the dominant element of the party in power—Sacrilege, for the aggrandizement of the cause.

Resolved, That we will confer our active and unremitting cohesion to the support of such measures as may be adopted in the Rockingham Convention, to be held on Tuesday, 16th July ensuing, the tendency of which may be to reclaim the Republican principles and practices characteristic of the American Government, as evidenced in the lives of our Presidents—save the Hero and Magician, at whose disposal they have been consecrated to the procurement of executive patronage, in direct violation of their professions and promises of Retrenchment and Reform.

On motion,

Resolved, That a delegation consisting of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, Duncan Murchison, Esq., Col. William Jackson, Col. W. D. Dowd, Cornelius Dowd, Jr. Esq., and James G. Tomlinson, Esq., be appointed to the Rockingham Convention—and on motion, the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence be appointed, consisting of C. H. Dowd, Esq. Hugh Leach, Esq., Col. William Jackson, Col. W. D. Dowd, Bailey Williamson, Esq., Duncan Murchison Esq., Dr. John Chalmers, Donald Street, Esq., Dorson Tyson, Esq., Cornelius Tyson, Esq. Capt. Abram Stutts James G. Tomlinson, Esq., James Gaines, Sen'r. Esq., John Garner, Esq., John R. Ritter, Esq., John T. Ritter, Esq., Jesse Spivy, Esq., Alexander Kelly, Esq., George Hunsucker, Esq., Josiah Tyson, Esq., Dempsey Sowell, Esq., Cornelius Dunlap, Esq., Malcom McKimman, Esq., Brinkly Phillips, Esq., Lewis Phillips, Esq., Stephen Davis, Esq., James McGilvary, Esq., Duncan McIntosh, Esq., Thomas Tyson, Esq., C. D. Smith, Esq., John McLeod, Esq., Neil McNeill, Esq., Dugal Matthews, Esq., Dugal McDugal, Malcom Shaw, Esq., Alex'r Ray, Esq., Josiah P. Phillips, Esq., Blake Cheek, Esq., David McIver, Esq., Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Duncan M. R. McIntosh, Jesse Bean, Jr., Esq., John B. Kelly, Esq., Henry Wilson, Esq.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to the 20th July.

J. B. KELLY, *Chairman.*

CHAS. CHALMERS, } *Secretaries.*
W. D. DOWD, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have always thought that, to attempt to answer arguments which one had urged, by an attack upon *him*, in any way, was pretty good evidence of the correctness of his position, and the unanswerable character of his argument.

Now, let us see how this rule will apply in your case. You offered some remarks in reference to the propriety of Ministers of the Gospel becoming candidates for political offices, and applied them with their whole force to Mr. Morris.

While your paper was yet wet with the ink, "Fair Play" (*alias* Foul Play,) came out in great haste to answer your arguments by a hit at your consistency, in a charge made by guess, and sustained—every body knows how.

But he deserves well of his party; he has contrived thereby to bewilder some light minds, and draw off their attention from the subject at issue.

It is my purpose, sir, "if I might be so bold," to attempt to call them back to the consideration of this serious subject, and this holy man's course.

It is conceded almost on all hands, that the office of the Ministry is a sacred and a holy office; one to which men are called, not by their own inclinations, or the wishes of their friends, the hope of worldly honors, pleasures, or emoluments; but by a solemn, and sometimes an awful impression made upon the mind, that "woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." Now, sir, if the position here assumed be correct,—and who will argue the opposite?—it follows that, for a Minister to lay down his sacred office, or suspend the exercise of its functions, that he may enter the arena of Politics, and become a stump Gladiator, is to choose to obey *man* rather than God. To abjure his former professions; to reflect shame and confusion upon the faces of those who, by imposition of hands, devoted him to the holy calling; to cause the Church to blush, and, most emphatically, to turn back to the beggarly elements of the world.

But what was to be done? "The party" were on a lee shore, and a dying effort was necessary. They had tried their swiftest, and he had been distanced in the race. Eight hundred votes raise too high a mound to be overleaped by an ordinary Demagogue. But if Ministerial sanctity and Demagogical chicanery can be united—if an union between these antipodes can be effected,—the work *may* be done. The eyes of some "knowing ones" were turned towards this gentleman. Their minds fixed on him as a "forlorn hope." "The party," say they "will go for him, for they will go for any Loco Foco whom we may see fit to nominate. But will not more than these go for him? On that day which plants us upon that proud eminence which fame and *interest* bids us struggle for, or fixes our fate, perhaps forever, where will be his congregations, unto whom he regularly ministers in word and doctrine? Where will be those whom he has led to the Baptismal Font? and where the members of his numerous denomination throughout the District? All, all will be at the polls, voting for their *Peter the Hermit*, and Democracy will again hold up her head as in the days of "the greatest and best," and those self-styled Whigs, rather, blue-light Federalists, may sing Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow, or any tune that suits them, as they are seen marching from high hopes and bright prospects to that submission which awaits them."

But here a difficulty seemed to present itself. How shall we approach him? Methinks I hear one say, I will go and be "a lying spirit" unto him. Though a Minister, he is still fond of flattery, and hugely pleased with himself. I will tell him of his talents, his popularity, the certainty of success, and the honors and *emoluments* that would follow.

The result is partly before the public. Your readers must wait for the sequel, until the "Ides" of August wake him to his delusion, and he is seen, chagrined and disappointed, retiring from the Wilderness of Politics, to resume the humble task of a Shepherd in Israel. Yours, truly,

CHURCH AND STATE.

Wadesborough, N. C., June, 1839.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

There was quite a literary Carnival at Chapel Hill, last week, and as we happened to be "a looker on at Venice," we shall briefly state the leading incidents to which the occasion gave birth. It was the Annual Commencement of the College, and we will premise, that the Exercises were attended by a very numerous auditory, embracing some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, among whom were all the living Ex-Governors of North Carolina, with one exception; and, (what was much more important to the young gentlemen of the College) the proportion of the fair sex, who graced the scene with their presence, was unusually large. It is gratifying to perceive that each succeeding year imparts to this interesting celebration a fresh degree of attraction—a circumstance indicative of an improved tone of feeling, which promises the most auspicious results to the State.

The Public Exercises, which commenced on Monday, were continued on each day till the evening of Thursday. On Monday evening the following young gentlemen, selected from the Freshman Class, declaimed on the subjects specified, viz:

Peter Holmes, (Southampton, Va.) "Trimble on the Amendment to the Constitution."

Robert Campbell, (Marengo, Ala.) "Marlow on State Sovereignty."

William M. Barrow, (Edenton,) on the Metempsychosis.

Thomas J. Morisey, (Sampson County,) "Menefee on the Fulic Defaulters."

Ashly W. Speight, (Selma, Ala.) "Fisk's vindication of the Rights of Man."

William F. Martin, (Elizabeth City,) "Clay on the New Army Bill."

John B. Smith, (Granville county,) on the Sublime and Beautiful.

On Tuesday evening, there was declamation again by the following members of the Sophomore Class:

William J. Clark, (Raleigh,) Eulogy on Capt. Nathaniel Hale.

Francis M. Pearson, (Anson County,) Kennedy on the Appropriation Bill.

Robert Strange, (Fayetteville,) Custis on the benefits of the American Constitution.

Atlas O. Harrison, (Raleigh,) on "Female Education."

Joseph J. Norcott, (Greenville,) Prentiss on the recent Defalcations.

Wm. F. Dancy, (Tarborough,) Peyton on the "Removal of the Deposites."

John W. Cameron, (Moore,) on the "Summum Bonum."

We trust it will not be deemed invidious to remark, that the last Speech was an original composition, and abounded throughout with the most delicate touches of satire and humor, which kept the audience in one continued roar from the beginning to the end.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the Annual Address was pronounced before the two Literary Societies by the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN. The Orator occupied one hour and a half in its delivery. Of this production, it is but sheer justice to say, that it fully met public expectation—that it inculcated sound views on the subject of Education—was totally divested of party feeling and delivered in a manner animated and impressive. But, as it is understood, that arrangements have already been made for its speedy publication, it is unnecessary to say any thing further, as the public will soon have an opportunity of deciding on its merits. We cannot, however, forbear the expression of our gratification, that the Address, throughout, breathed a spirit of devotion to the best interests of the Institution; not that we had any reason to doubt Mr. B's. soundness on this subject, but we were glad to see a rebuke given to those members of *his* party, who, destitute of laudable State pride, are endeavoring to excite prejudices against the University.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Address to the Alumni of the University was delivered by HUGH MCQUEEN, Esq. This offering at the shrine of Literature, was honored in receiving the most enthusiastic plaudits which enlightened judgment or unprejudiced reason could bestow. In our opinion, it entitles the author to rank among the first men in North Carolina, of his age; and when published, public sentiment will, we think, ratify our judgment.

On Wednesday evening, the following Representatives of the two Literary Societies delivered original Speeches, viz:

Francis H. Hawks, (Washington,) on the influence of Literature on the destiny of Man.

John A. Lillington, (Wilmington,) on the tendency of Revolutions.

David A. Barnes, (Northampton County,) on Popular Education.

Calvin H. Wiley, (Guilford County,) on the durability of our Political Institutions.

Willis H. McLeod, (Johnston C'ty,) on Slavery.

Isham W. Garrott, (Wake County,) on the Literature of the United States.

These Orations were highly creditable to the Speakers, and elicited the hearty applause of the audience.

Thursday was COMMENCEMENT Day, and the following was the order of the Exercises, viz:

FORENOON.

Prayer.

Oration—On the officious interference of Government—by Jarvis Buxton, (Fayetteville.)

Oration—On the influence of Science upon individual happiness—by Dennis D. Ferebee, (Currituck County.)

Oration—On the indissoluble connexion between Liberty and Law—by Walter A. Huske, (Fayetteville.)

Oration—On the tendency of our Government to Democracy—by John N. Barksdale, (Rutherford, Tennessee.)

AFTERNOON.

Oration—On North Carolina and Thomas Jefferson—by Thos. D. Meares, (Wilmington.)

Oration—On the liberty of the Press—by Isaac N. Tillett, (Camden County.)

Valedictory Oration—by Alpheus Jones, (Wake County.)

Report on the Public Examination.

Degrees conferred.

Prayer.

The Orations delivered on this occasion by the Seniors exhibited an unusual degree of talent, and many of them of high moral and intellectual attainments. They gave marked evidence of having been well taught, and of having minds thoroughly disciplined by the laborious study of a Collegiate course, and of being prepared to act well their several parts on the great threatre of life.

The Senior Class consisted of C. M. Avery, of Burke, John T. Barksdale, of Rutherford, Tenn., W. F. Brown, of Caswell, Jarvis Buxton, of Fayetteville, Richard S. Donnell, of Craven, D. D. Ferebee, of Currituck, John L. Hadley, of Nashville, Tenn., James H. Headen, of Chatham, Walter A. Huske, of Fayetteville, Alpheus Jones, of Wake, Angus C. McNeill, of Robeson, Thomas D. Meares, of Wilmington, and Isaac N. Tillett, of Camden, on each of whom, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

The *first* distinction in Scholarship was awarded to Alpheus Jones—the *second*, to Angus C. McNeill—the *third*, to Jarvis Buxton, R. S. Donnell and D. D. Ferebee.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Alumni of the Institution, viz: James W. Osborne, of Charlotte, Henry I. Toole, of Washington, Ralph H. Graves, of Chapel Hill, James C. Smith, of Fayetteville, Horace L. Robards, of Granville, William P. Bond, of Bertie, John Graham Tull, M. D. of Kinston, John A. Downey, M. D. of Granville, Robert A. Ezell, of Northampton, Rev. Wm. N. Mebane, Rev. Thomas Jones, Rev. John C. Hampton; and on the Rev. Drury Lacey, of Raleigh.

The Degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church in this City, and on the Rev. Alexander Wilson, Principal of the Caldwell Institute, Greensboro,' Guilford County.

After conferring the Degrees, an Address was delivered by the President, Gov. Swain, chiefly in reference to the improving condition of the University. Never was its situation more prosperous, and our earnest wish is, that it may continue to flourish yet more and more, yearly to send forth from its walls, a race of men to bless and adorn our highly favored country.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—We mentioned a short time since that the President of this work had failed in the object of his late visit to Europe.

This fact is now officially announced in Mr. Mordecai's annual report to the Board of Directors, in which he says:—"He regrets that a journey undertaken by him with great reluctance, and attended with much personal inconvenience, should have proved so fruitless; but has the consolation of knowing that the failure was not owing to any want of foresight or exertion." The Company at one time believed that they could realize $200,000 from some arrangement which had been made with the Farmers' Bank of Virginia; but in this too their expectations were only raised to be disappointed—that bank being unable to perfect the partial arrangement into which it had entered with the company.

We are pleased, however, to know that these circumstances have in no degree dampened the energies of the company. They are still buoyant with hope, and steadily prosecuting their work towards completion. The President, anticipating a rise in iron, purchased, while in London, enough to finish the road, about 800 tons, and he tells the Directors that locomotives and passenger cars will be in readiness for the transportation of travellers so soon as the road is opened to Raleigh.

Since the completion of the work to Henderson, the receipts for transportation, upon that portion, have averaged $3,183 per month.

Mr. Mordecai concludes his report by recommending that the capital be increased to $1,500,000, and that the Stockholders invest the Directory with the power of raising such sums, from time to time, as may be necessary to purchase cars, locomotives, &c.

Wilmington Advertiser.

THE MAINE QUESTION.

The conjecture, that the visit of Mr. Secretary Forsyth to the State of Maine had some connexion with the controversy between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Northeastern boundary question, is confirmed by the subjoined extract from a leading Whig journal in Maine. From the fact of the Secretary having consulted not only the Governor of the State, but other prominent individuals, and of both political parties, we draw two inferences, both of which are, as far as they go, gratifying to us as National politicians, viz. First, That the conferences between the Secretary of State and the Governor of the State of Maine have not been in their official capacities, and that the Executive has therefore not recognized the right of any State in this Union to prescribe the terms of negotiation between the United States and any foreign Power: and, secondly, that there is an earnest and sincere desire on the part of the Executive to bring this unhappy controversy with Great Britain to a prompt and amicable close, on such terms as shall be acceptable to the *People* of Maine, without distinction of party.—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE KENNEBEC (MAINE) JOURNAL.

The Joint Commission.—In the Kennebec Journal of May 21st we published the letter of Mr. Stevenson, our Minister in London, with an extract from a communication of Lord Palmerston of April 3, proposing a joint commission to survey and settle the Northeastern boundary line, from which we learnt that the British Government had submitted to ours a "draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners." Until recently we have been in ignorance of the nature of this "draft," but are now compelled to say that our worst apprehensions are fully realized. We are not able to inform our readers by authority of the precise terms of this "draft," but can say that *they are wholly inadmissible.*

Mr. Forsyth, the U. S. Secretary of State, has been here, where the Governor and Council are in session. While in Portland last week he had a conference with Gov. Fairfield, Mr. Williams, Gov. Kent, Col. Davies, and others, who met him there on his invitation, and submitted to them the proposition of the British Government. They were unanimous in the opinion that Maine could not agree to it, and they regarded it only as calculated, if not designed, to make a further and severer test of the patient forbearance of the State, by delaying any equitable settlement.

What action the Governor and Council may take on the subject we do not know, but understand that the Governor and the other gentlemen who were consulted at Portland complied with Mr. Forsyth's request by making a counter proposition, such as they thought Maine *would* agree to.

The Albany Argus says that the King of England appointed the civil officers of Massachusetts on precisely the same principles which have governed the appointments by Mr. Van Buren. "A list of the officers appointed," says a historian of Massachusetts, "was soon made known, and gave great dissatisfaction, *as they were the most unpopular characters in the Province.*"

The Wife of a Boston Boy's Grand Son.—It is supposed that the Peel Ministry were out manœuvred by the beautiful Marchioness of Normandy.—Who rules the Queen rules England, and England rules nearly all the world. Thus the Marchioness of Normandy is the greatest woman in the world at present. She is married to the great grandson of a Boston boy named Phipps.

N. Y. Sun.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.
TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steam Ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing London dates to the 12th, Liverpool to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June.

The Cotton Market was firm at quotations; and had improved, ⅛d. The import during the preceding week, amounted to 91,619 against sales of 22,500, and the markets for yarns and manufactured goods more active.

The shipment of Bullion from England had been greatly diminished. Consols had advanced.

A Russian ship of war had been captured and carried into Portsmouth by a British cruiser.

A dissolution of Parliament is confidently spoken of in some of the English papers.

In Spain the Carlists had taken the Rissolli in Catalonia, and put to the sword the garrison and all the inhabitants, men, women and children.

The Smyrna Journal states that hostilities had broken out between Egypt and Turkey.

Lord J. Russell has introduced some resolutions into Parliament in relation to Canada. One making a union between Upper and Lower Canada, and giving them a joint parliament on the principle of free and independent representation. Another confirming the present authority of the Governor and Council until 1842.

In the political world there appears little interest. Mr. Shaw Lefevre had been elected by about 18 majority, to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and the ministry continue without change, though various rumors of resignations, &c. were in circulation. The Jamaica Bill, which caused the resignation, had passed in a modified form.

The Thames Tunnel appears to be in a fair way of completion. It is believed that the works will reach low water mark during the present summer. When that point is accomplished, there is no room for doubt as to the final success and permanency of this great national work.

Cardinal Fesch, the maternal uncle of Napoleon, died at Rome on the 13th May, in the 76th year of his age.

A crazy man was arrested on the night of the 10th June attempting to enter the palace. He avowed that his object was to kill the Queen, whom he loaded with abuse and execrations.

It seems to be understood that no changes in the cabinet will take place. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues have determined to go on and try their fortunes.

Famine is about to increase the sufferings already endured by the unfortunate inhabitants of Ireland.

The simultaneous meetings of the Chartists have proved very considerable failures—at least in comparison with the great things promised and expected from them. At Birmingham the meeting was very thin—at Kersal Moor, where 500,000 were to be present, the number was less than 15,000—and so at other places.

LONDON, June 14.

Monetary as well as commercial matters wear a more favourable appearance on the whole, both in town and in the country, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts are also more cheerful as regards the demand for manufactured goods. At Manchester, especially, there is an increase in the extent of labour, and money can be there obtained as well as in London, without the commission which has hitherto been paid beyond the rate of discount. The English Stock market consequently was more buoyant throughout the day, and left off firm, although the extent of business transacted in it was not great.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

Cotton.—The improved demand for Cotton noticed in our circular of last week continues, and there has been a very fair amount of business doing; the sales being, in four days, about 15,000 bags, at some further improvement in prices, particularly in the common qualities of American, which are this week ⅛d per lb. higher.

This improvement in prices must be attributed entirely to the firmness of holders, who at the present moment keep the market sparingly supplied, hence an advance within the last fortnight of ⅛ per pound in ordinary to middling fair qualities of American; and this too, whilst there was no material change for the better in the general trade of the country.

The import since the 7th instant has been unusually large, amounting to 99,550 bales, of which 91-500 bales are American, and this made a material addition to our stock, which, notwithstanding the great falling off in the supply since 1st January, is considerably larger than at the same period last year.

Import into Liverpool since 1st January 544,099 bales, of which 451,091 are American; to 15th of June 1833, 785,137 bales, of which 677,307 are American. Stock 12th June, 1839, 434,000 bales, of which 384,000 are American; 15th June, 1838, 372,-886 bales, of which 297,450 are American.

MAIL OFFICE, Thursday, 13th June.

Extraordinary Import of Cotton.—The import of Cotton the last few days amounts to the extraordinary quantity of 105,000 bales, of which 97,000 are from the United States, being the largest quantity, we believe, ever received in one week, and the value of which cannot be less than a million and a quarter sterling.

NEW YORK, July 1.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS BY THE LIVERPOOL.

Private letters by the Liverpool, are of rather a conflicting character. On a survey, however, of the whole ground, the general complexion of the news is deemed favorable. It is admitted that the great reservoir of Specie, the Bank of England, seems to be drained of its bullion, and that the quantity on hand is less than at any other period for a long time. The interest, also, has not been lowered. There are other circumstances, however, that put a favorable face on the commercial affairs of the country. First of all, the appearance of the approaching crop is good, and bread stuffs had declined in price. Wheat is the most important article in the whole condition of British affairs,—and already the importation of grain had greatly diminished, so that the alarm on this head was at an end. The consequence was, that the Continental Exchanges were turning in favor of England, and it was believed the next statement of the Bank of England would be decidedly favorable. There has been a constant drain of specie from the British Capital to counteract. The bank has contracted its affairs to that point which has produced a change in its favor, contrary to the prevailing impression in this country. Our great staple, Cotton, has advanced, and this in the face of a tight money market—a conspiracy to put down prices, and unusually large receipts. The fact is now disclosed, that the accounts taken out by the Liverpool, finally convinced the manufacturers, that there was really a great fall off in the crop. This, with large orders for goods, and a revival in trade at Manchester, had the effect to establish prices at an advance, and to induce many of the holders to withdraw their stocks. The receipts of Cotton at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the steamer, were very large,—but it seems to have made no unfavorable impression; on the contrary, it was believed that the bulk of the Cotton from this country had reached England.

As it regards the real transactions in American securities, there appears to be no alteration for the better. Notwithstanding the large amounts already in London, "various other stocks are crowding into the market, and it was difficult to sell, or to loan money, on even the best stocks. Among the new securities, that have appeared in London, are a seven million stock of the State of Illinois—five millions Missouri—two millions Michigan—and one million North Carolina.—Besides additional amounts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York State and City, and a goodly share of Rail Roads. Owing to this depression in the market, Mr. Duer, president of the American Life and Trust Company, would not offer his Kentucky Bonds for the present.

Mr. Jaudon was about closing up his affairs in London, and to make a transfer of them to Baring, Brothers & Co. This is an extraordinary move and shows the influence of the Bank of the United States. It will be recollected, that these bankers at one time declined having operations with the bank, and it was owing to this fact, in a great measure, that Mr. Jaudon was established in London. The change may be accounted for by the mission of Mr. Cowell, lately returned to England, and who was on the best of terms with the United States Bank.

We have had time to read, reflect upon, and digest the news by the Liverpool. The cotton dealers are, of course, delighted, and in fine spirits. The rise of cotton upon a close money market, and the powerful effort of the Bank of England to put it down, is indeed remarkable. The news respecting the British money market is however, discouraging upon the whole. It is impossible to negotiate any of our securities or State Stocks at present. Their non-availability has counteracted the advance in cotton of nearly two cents per pound, or $8 per bale, when the general fear was that the market would fall off.

Mr. Jaudon *does* come home. The U. S. Bank gives up the agency, and Baring, Brothers & Co. take it. Mr. Jaudon, you will remember, was sent out on account of some misunderstanding between the Bank and Barings, which, it appears, is now made up.

Mr. Webster in England.—The London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes: "Mr. Webster is in London at the Brunswick Hotel, in Hanover Square. This gentlemen is a great lion in society here, and makes a remarkable impression by his conversational powers, and it appears is inundated with invitations by learned and other institutions, and individuals, and expresses himself highly gratified with every thing here. Mr. Webster has not yet spoken at any public dinner, but it is hoped that the proper occasion may occur, and curiosity to hear him is much on the stretch. He is observed to attend frequently at the houses of Parliament, and devotes time to all such inquiry and observations as might be expected to be the objects of attention to so remarkable a man.

More Experiments.—We have heard, before, of the new idea of Mr. Woodbury, mentioned in the annexed paragraph. He is a glorious luminary of finance.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

"Among other troubles, the administration have become alarmed, lest all the *silver* should be exported, and to the Secretary of the Treasury they have submitted the question—*What is the remedy?* Now, in the name of Heaven, what do you suppose, the conclusion is, to which Mr. Woodbury has come? It is neither more nor less than this—That by the introduction of alloy into our silver coinings, as in the case of the gold, we may balance a former error and thus bring back, apparently the currency to the state in which it was before the passage of the gold bill. This new "Experiment" on the currency, you may rest assured, is not only in contemplation, but Mr. Woodbury is bewildering his muddle head with the form of a bill to be presented to Congress, authorising the silver coinage to be thus vitiated. *He has written Mr. Newbold of the Bank of America, in this city, for his views of the plan, and Mr. Newbold is consulting clearer heads than his own on the subject.* This statement is not made on vague *rumor*. We are, therefore, to be cursed with more "Experiments;" and I greatly fear that this is not the most injurious to the country, that Mr. Van Buren has in embryo."

A correspondent writes, that the Van Buren demagogues are laboring to excuse the defalcations of Mr. Van Buren's "hirelings" on the ground that there have been defalcations under every Administration to as great an amount as under the present, and he asks us to publish Mr. Woodbury's statement on the subject.

By reference to document No. 111, dated the 15th January, 1838, we find the amount of defalcations reported by the Secretary to be $1,073,837 41

Of which there accrued

prior to March, 1829, $18,159 13

Since that time—i. e. since Gen. Jackson came into office, up to January, 1838, 825,678 28

$1,073,837 41

Two hundred thousand in the forty years preceding Gen. Jackson's entrance into office, and eight hundred thousand since, exclusive of Swartwout and Price's million and a half!!

But, if there were truth in the excuse, the excuse itself would be an aggravation, rather than a mitigation of the offence. Other office-holders have stolen the public money before now—therefore Mr. Van Buren's have a right to steal as much as they want! —What a conclusion! What morals!

Richmond Whig.

In answer to our inquiry about the *rice crops* on Cape Fear River, we are told by all the planters that it is good, *better* than usual; and by some in whom we can confide, that it promises to yield more plentifully than it has done for *ten* years. It is now jointing.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

A Philosopher.—The editor of the Detroit Free Press sends forth the following homily to his readers.

"Reader, don't look so melancholy—there is better times for you yet in store—and drop that unceasing monotonous expression of yours of "hard times."—Why, man, one would suppose you were under sentence of condemnation for homicide, fratricide, or some other wrong *cide*. Come, now, be cheerful—if you can't pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as soon as you are able—"care killed a cat"—if you have'nt fifty cents to luxuriate on a beef steak and "fixens," appropriate half the amount for a codfish; it will prove equally as palatable, if you drill your mind into a proper humor. Kiss your wife if you have got one—if you have'nt one, why, kiss somebody's else wife, or get married immediately, for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficial in their effects. If you have got any children, romp with them; if you have'nt any, romp with somebody's else children. Look upon the bright side of things—put on a cheerful countenance—keep your mind in the right trim, by subscribing for the Post and Craftsman; and if you have the money pay in advance—if you have'nt it, why, they will trust you if you are worthy—it's all the same with them. Follow these instructions, and we'll answer for it, you will find yourself a *new man.*"

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. WEBSTER.

To the People of Massachusetts.

It is known that my name has been presented to the Public, by a meeting of members of the Legislature of the State, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing election. As it has been expected that a Convention would be holden in the autumn of this year, composed of delegates from the several States, I have hitherto thought proper not to anticipate, in any way, the result of that Convention. But I am now out of the country, not to return, probably, much earlier than the period fixed for the meeting of the Convention, and do not know what events may occur in the mean time, which, if I were at home, might demand immediate attention from me. I desire, moreover, to act no part which may tend to prevent a cordial and effective union among those whose object, I trust, is to maintain, unimpaired, the Constitution of the country, and to uphold all its great interests by a wise, prudent, and patriotic administration of the Government.

These considerations have induced me to withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of President at the next election.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

LONDON, JUNE 12, 1839.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The sensible writer in the Greensborough Patriot, from whom we quoted in our last, has another article in the last Patriot, of which the following is the portion not local in its character:—

"I ask your attention in the next place to the tax. Twenty dollars are to be raised for each district—the districts being 19 in number, our tax will be $380 for the whole county. In 1837, (the latest date with which our officers can furnish me,) there were 2814 white and black polls—deduct 124 for insolvents, and we have 2,700 able to pay. The value of the real property was $1,400,493. What tax will raise the required sum of $380?—why, 2 cents on the $100, and 4 cents on the poll. Suppose the State should hereafter give $90, and we have to raise $45, making for the whole 19 districts $855—what then will be the tax? 4 cents on the $100, and 11 cents on the poll, this is upon the supposition that our aggregate wealth continues the same, we certainly trust it will not. This tax is collected off the whole county promiscuously as other county taxes, and the proper sum applied to each district. Every man knows his own polls and property, let him say for himself how much it will cost him. Let him compare it with what he now pays for schools. I heard a most worthy citizen, and a warm friend to free schools, living six miles from your town, say that he now paid annually $84 to schools. I asked him how many polls and how much real estate he gave in—he replied 1 poll and $1000—well to raise the $380 he would have to pay 24 cents only. To raise the $855, he would pay 51 cents. This sum we put down as able to sustain a school six months, the employers boarding the teacher. For illustration of the principle, suppose he had twice that tax to pay, so as to continue the school the whole year, what would then be his annual expenditure for the education of his family?—one dollar and two cents ($1 02)—how does this contrast with $84. Is this all the saving this excellent man would realize! is this all the satisfaction he receives? Lend an ear and you shall hear the pith of my whole story, and know the great leading motive that actuated your Assembly. He remarked that his nearest neighbor was utterly destitute of a particle of property—was unable to pay his poll tax, and had eight children who must live without the ability to read or write—and die without knowing for themselves the import of our glorious constitution—without telling a letter in that volume that points the lost homewards, and elevates the lowest to exalted mansions above. To such he brings relief. Is it no consolation to be the instrumental in doing good? Far greater the reward to the patriot and christian than gold or silver. For one eightieth of his present expense he can bring to his door a school for his own family and those of his neighbors. If he never sent a child to the school, he would go most cordially into the system for the benefit of his friends, his neighbors, his country, and his God. Were he a bachelor, or had he no children, or had all his children been educated, could not the lofty and better feelings of the human heart influence him? No direct and immediate benefit would result to him we know, but in time it would be most pre-eminently manifested. Encourage and give the system full sweep—infuse the educational spirit into all until it becomes our daily bread, then we shall gather an abundant crop of rich and mellow fruit. Are we never rewarded indirectly and imperceptibly for our good deeds? Must we have the actual specie in hand, and will he be content with nothing short of it? Will not the amelioration of every ingredient in the society around us compensate? Will we not bequeath this small legacy to posterity? If not enjoyed in our day, shall we selfishly deny it to others? Let us commence for others to perfect.

The case of my friend will be found to be that of others, who will seize a leisure moment to look into it. Why then halt any longer between two opinions? It is a glorious race, and our sister States have set off ahead, and are beckoning us on. Massachusetts, the cradle of liberty, and the nursery of intelligence, has taken the lead—Connecticut and New York are in hot pursuit—Ohio and Pennsylvania are marching onward with giant strides, and even infant Michigan has left us in the rear. Now, whilst America is thus signalizing herself by educational improvement, are the kingdoms of the old world idle. The most perfect system of common school education known to the world is found in Prussia. The States of Germany, Bavaria, Austria, even barbarous Russia, and other European countries are pushing forward in the same career. Protestants, Catholics, and Greeks, the three great divisions of Christendom, are zealously engaged, without distinction. When despotic sovereigns, and selfish autocrats, seek to enlighten their people, and strengthen themselves through education, is it not time for republics to bestir themselves? In Prussia, all parents are compelled by law to send their children to school, and if a parent neglects to do so, the law sends him to prison, and the child to school. The Emperor of Austria has forbidden any subject in his dominions to marry, who cannot first read and write. In another, when a criminal is brought up for trial, the first inquiry instituted is, did his father educate him? if not, he is punished more severely than the offender. The Emperor of Lombardy, embarking upon the work, said, "when my people have learned to read, they will cease to stab."

GUILFORD.

Schools—Schoolmasters.—"Not far from two centuries ago, the Scottish Legislature enacted that "*a good and sufficient school* shall be erected and maintained in every parish." To these five little words, "*a good and sufficient school*," introduced into an act of Parliament, not longer than a man's thumb, is Scotland indebted at this day for nearly every solid glory she possesses."

"It cannot too often be repeated, that it is the master that makes the school. And, indeed, what a well assorted union of qualities is required to make a good schoolmaster!" "A bad schoolmaster is a scourge to a community; and though we may often have to be contented with indifferent ones, we must do our best to improve their quality."

There is a screw manufactory at Providence, which turns out 200 groce per day, of all sizes, but most from 3-8 to 2½ inches in length, comprising 90 numbers. They are much superior to the English screws, and the business has been found so profitable that the company are putting up another building of brick, two stories high, 89 feet front by 34 feet back, with a wing 65 by 27 feet, extending into the rear. This establishment is to be furnished with a steam engine of 30 horse power, and is calculated to manufacture 500 groce of screws per day. The machinery in the manufactory already in operation is driven by an engine of 10 horse power.—*Newburyport Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1839.

The 63d Anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated in this town with all those marks of devotion to "Liberty and Union," which have never been wanting here. It was a Nation's Holyday, which, in the language of John Adams, who had so conspicuous a hand in creating it, ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever!" This was the language of John Adams on the 5th of July, 1776; and well have the people observed his recommendation so far. May it continue to be followed "from this time forward forever!"

At Sun-rise a Federal Salute was fired, and the National Flag was hoisted upon the Town House; and for the first time the same banner floated upon the breeze from the roof of the splendid U. S. Arsenal, the exterior of which is now finished.

In the course of the forenoon, a procession was formed at the Court House, in the order heretofore stated, (of which the Military, the Mechanic Society, and the Architects and Mechanics of the Arsenal, formed conspicuous parts,) and marched through the principal streets to the Methodist Church, where, after Prayer, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Dr. Cameron, the National Declaration by David Reid, Esq. and an Oration delivered by Joseph W. Evans, Esq. of this vicinity. We but express the universal sentiment when we accord to this Oration the merit of ardent patriotism, and of sterling good sense, conveyed in the most attractive form.

The ceremonies at the Church were enlivened by the admirable performances of the Fayetteville Band, and by a Choir of young Ladies and Gentlemen, from the different Churches, who, together, executed several pieces of Music and some appropriate Hymns in a style never equalled in this place.

Ex-Governor Swain, (who, together with several other distinguished gentlemen in other parts of the State, had been invited to celebrate the day with us,) being present, was invited to address the assembly on the subject of Internal Improvement, which he did in a manner to enchain the attention of the audience for about an hour, occasionally interrupted by applause.

He commenced by explaining his position in connection with our Rail Road scheme. He had not, as some supposed, accepted the Presidency of the Company, nor did he mean to do so. At the invitation of the Board of Internal Improvements, he had consented to unite with three other gentlemen in an effort to obtain the requisite subscriptions for the work, and when that duty shall have been performed, his connection with the work will cease. He wanted no office, either from the body politic, or from any body corporate. Neither would he receive a salary for the service on which he had engaged to embark. All he would consent to, was, that his expenses should be paid. He was too poor to ask less, and too proud to receive more.

He then went on to express his decided conviction, that the work was practicable, that it would be profitable, and that it was entirely within the compass of the means of the people *directly interested*. These were his deliberate opinions, formed on a careful examination into the whole subject.

He contended that no enterprize could be more important to the whole State, nor any that promised more substantial returns for investment. Those living in Fayetteville, or within three miles of the line of road, he argued, would be more than repaid for the whole money invested in the construction of the road, if they never realized a dollar of dividend from it, in the increased value of their property, of their products, and of their business. This, he said, was no idle assertion. It had actually been verified in the case of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, where, though the stock is greatly below par, some of the largest stockholders have assured him that they are actually gainers, in the increased value of their lands, and facilities for getting to market.

The Legislature had acted with a wise and patriotic liberality, and it only remained for the people to do their part. The money to be appropriated by the State would pay every dollar of cash required, and leave the Subscribers on the line of the work to contribute their labor and their provisions. Not one dollar need be withdrawn from the means of the section of country through which the work is to pass. He had no idea that the work would stop at the Yadkin. "The Lion in the path," is between the Cape Fear and the Yadkin. Once reach the latter river, and the path to the mountains is plain. From the Yadkin to the Catawba, (the richest portion of North Carolina,) is almost a level, without a stream to be bridged; and from the Catawba to within ten miles of the mountains is but little less favorable.

Upon the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland it depended whether this great work should go on. If they unite as one man, determine that it shall be accomplished, and devote their whole strength to the work, there will be no difficulty. Let them make the effort, not now, it may be, but when their absent citizens shall have returned, and when they shall have satisfied themselves fully, and then their call upon him will be promptly responded to.

This is but a faint sketch of Gov. Swain's highly interesting speech, which was received with evident approbation.

In the afternoon, a party of gentlemen entertained Gov. Swain at the Long Room of the Lafayette Hotel, where the evening was spent in a delightful interchange of patriotic and kindly feelings. Many toasts were drunk, of which we regret that no record was made.

The evening was enlivened by a display of Fire Works, from the Arsenal, which, splendid in themselves, were more beautiful as seen from that elevated point. The whole was a voluntary offering of the patriotic corps connected with that establishment.

MORE ROBBERIES.—Another Store was broken open in this town on the 4th, in broad day light. Nothing of much value was carried off.

We learn that no less than four dwellings have been robbed during last week in the county of Robeson and lower end of Cumberland, by a boy named Jonathan Baker, aged about 15 or 16 years. He was apprehended on Friday last, by one of the gentlemen who had been robbed, and a portion of the plunder recovered; but he aftewards made his escape, and in less than two hours had broken open another house. When last seen he was on his way to this town, with a gun, with which he threatened to shoot any person who attempted to take him.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the July No. of this beautiful work, but have not yet had time to examine it.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—The Carolinian has at last acknowledged that we dealt fairly by the Administration, in the particular in which it had accused *all* the Whig papers of "cheating." So far so good. But, says the Carolinian, it is equally unfair to include the five millions expended in the Post Office Department, as an ordinary appropriation. Now we beg leave to say, that we have no evidence that these five millions are included in the 26 millions of actual appropriations for this year. We have it stated in the article from the Richmond Enquirer which has formed the text book for the Carolinian and other writers on the subject; but that is not evidence; and we have not at this moment the means of ascertaining the fact. If the Carolinian will show us that such is the fact, we will cheerfully state it, and deduct it from the $26,862,242 78 of appropriations, on the ground, that the Post Office funds have not heretofore entered into the actual receipts and expenditures of the *Treasury* Department, and therefore should not be included in a comparative view of the expenses of government in 1828 and 1839. We have not the slightest wish to do injustice to the Administration, and if the evidence of the above fact is produced, it shall cheerfully be admitted.

But we have now before us the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of Dec. 4, 1838, containing the estimates of the expenditures for 1839, and the Post Office is no where mentioned in that estimate, except a sum of $163,200 for the pay of Mr. Kendall and his Clerks! The whole estimate of what the Secretary asked of Congress to carry on the government for the year 1839, *exclusive of the Post Office*, appears from that document to be $31,559,089 95. Now the appropriations, as we have shown, amount to $26,862,242 78; less by nearly five millions of dollars than the Executive demanded; and if five millions more is to be deducted for a supposed appropriation for the Post Office, why then it will appear that Congress granted ten millions *less* than the Administration demanded. Now is not this creditable to the economy of Congress? If they can carry on the government, in all its branches, for ten millions less than an extravagant and corrupt Administration demanded, shall they not be applauded! We claim that credit for the last Congress, and we claim that our honest and faithful representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry, is entitled to a share of that credit. Look at the difference between the appropriations and expenditures of 1837, 1838, and 1839.—In the Congress which made the appropriations for 1837 and 1838, the Administration had an unflinching majority on every question but the Sub-Treasury.

They appropriated in 1837, $39,164,745 37, of which, however, $5,610,404 36 were payments for trust funds and indemnities, and ought to be deducted, leaving $33,554,341 01, as the actual expenditures of 1837. *The Post Office was not included in that year.*

The Expenditures for the three first quarters of 1838, are officially reported in the same document (page 3.) at $28,427,218 68, and the estimated expenditure for the fourth quarter was $12,000,000, making an aggregate of expenditures for the year 1838, *exclusive of the Post office*, of $40,427,218 68.

The appropriations for 1839, as before stated, were $26,862,242 78.

Mark the difference! a reduction in the expenses of government from 1838 to 1839, of nearly FOURTEEN MILLIONS! and of nearly *nineteen* millions if the Post office five millions are to be deducted, as contended for by the Carolinian.

We ask the people, to what shall we attribute this immense falling off, but to the fact, that the Whigs and Conservatives have obtained possession of the House of Representatives, and the Administration clearly perceived that its own extravagance was destroying its hold upon the public confidence. Up to the meeting of the last session, the Administration could count upon a majority in both houses, on all questions except the Sub-Treasury. Therefore the Secretary of the Treasury presented his estimates on the usual extravagant scale. But fortunately the Whigs and Conservatives had it in their power in some degree to control the appropriations, and they succeeded in cutting them down from $40,427,218 68 to $26,862,242 78. If the Whigs succeed in ousting the present extravagant Administration, they will still further reduce the expenditures.

But the Carolinian thinks that we ought to deduct the pension fund and the cost of the new buildings at Washington, as extraordinary appropriations.

As to the latter, we cannot consent to do any such thing. During Mr. Adams's Administration, when the expenditures were but thirteen millions, a large sum was annually appropriated for completing the Capitol, the President's House, and other public works at Washington. Such appropriations have been annually made ever since the seat of government was fixed at that city, and they will still be made as long as it remains there. Why should that item be deducted now, any more than in Mr. Adams's time; and we have heretofore shown that when the Editor of the Carolinian and we were united in the effort to put Mr. Adams out, we did not admit the plea of "extraordinary appropriations" as an extenuation of his extravagance—extravagance which doubtless would now be called niggardly parsimony by the Carolinian.

As to the Pensions, a large portion of these, also, were annually paid during Mr. Adams's day. We glory in the fact, stated by the Carolinian, that the Whigs voted money to pay these pensions. We should be ashamed of any Whig member of Congress who refused to pay the long-deferred debt of the country to those who aided in achieving her glorious independence. The Raleigh Standard says, that the Pension Laws "were passed in direct opposition to the wishes of a majority of the friends of the Administration." Hear ye this, ye old and careworn veterans, who fought your country's battles when there was no present reward, but the consciousness of having nobly done your duty, asserted your rights, and gained your liberty! Hear ye, that a feed advocate of the Administration, a participator in the Spoils, dares to tell you that the friends of the Administration were opposed to the granting your pensions, the only pay some of you have ever received for all your toils and dangers! What, is there not enough in the Treasury to satisfy the cupidity of the vampyres who feed on it, that they are opposed to paying that greatest debt of honor due to those who achieved our independence? Perish the base thought!

The Carolinian says, too, that the item for the Florida war, for which Mr. Deberry voted, is the "most exceptionable" of the appropriations of the last session. If it is so, it is because the money is squandered by the government agents in Florida, in the hire of steamboats at $300 a day, by which the owner received about ten times the whole value of his boat for a few months hire, and had the boat returned in good condition along with his money. But did Mr. Deberry vote for a larger sum than the administration demanded for the prosecution of the war? If he did not, as we know, then is he not only blameless, but entitled to the public approbation. For after the country is once engaged in a war, no matter how it became so, we hold it to be the duty of Congress to vote the money necessary to carry it on; and if the Administration wastes the money, *it* is to blame, and not Congress.

We assure the Carolinian, that these remarks arise from no factious opposition to the Administration but are the result of a solemn conviction of our mind, that the people have been imposed upon by the grossest extravagance and corruption.

Having satisfied the demands of the Carolinian, by publishing one fact on which it laid great stress, and offering to publish the other as soon as it shall be made apparent, we think we have a right, if it is the business of the Van Buren, as well as the Whig papers, "to let their readers be informed of the whole truth," to ask it, in return, to publish the article headed "Facts for the People," in the last Observer, and the "statement of the Expenditures, for each year, from 1824 to 1837," in the Observer of June 26th, and both taken from the Reports made to Congress by the Register of the Treasury. These are not the opinions of Whig editors, but the statements of the Administration itself, in figures which cannot lie, or at all events are not likely to lie against the interest of those who make them. Turn about is fair play. It is "the duty of *Whig* Editors to let their readers see the whole truth." Is it the duty of the Carolinian also? yea or nay.

"Will the Observer tell us what he thinks of the fifty million National Bank, proposed in Noah's paper? We presume not. Rather a ticklish affair just now, when the elections for Congress are at hand, in the old North State. Mark it! We shall have no answer to this inquiry, from the Observer. He dare not come out on the question of a National Bank *before the elections.*

The above is from the last North Carolinian, which doubtless judges us by itself. But it is a little too fast. We have not the slightest objection to answer the question. We are satisfied that the people are opposed to a National Bank, and we are quite content to let the people have their own way. We should be opposed at any time to a Fifty Million Bank, as being too large a capital. We thought and still think, that the old Bank was a valuable institution, valuable to the public and to the government, but it is defunct, and we never wish to see another until the whole people shall call aloud for one. We doubt, indeed, when we look around and see how many demagogues have been able to rise by exciting the popular clamor against "the monster," whether we shall ever be in favor of another. Of all the States in the Union, North Carolina has the least to hope or fear from a National Bank, (except as a hobby for Demagogues.) She has a sound currency. Her own Banks are prudently managed, and her exchanges are moderate.

And now, having answered the Carolinian, will it allow us to ask, whether the object in bringing out Mr. Morris in this District, was or was not, to act upon the Baptists, as a religious denomination, and to endeavor to elect Mr. Morris through the influence of his religious opinions? Yea or Nay.

"It seems Mr. Deberry is not so open and public in his avowal of attachment to his "first choice," Henry Clay, as he was in this place."
N. Carolinian, June 29.
"Mr. Deberry is openly, avowedly a Clay man."
N. Carolinian, July 6.

It is none of our business to reconcile the contradictions of the Carolinian.

LOOK OUT!—We would advise the people to be on their guard against all underhanded means of affecting the approaching election. A circumstance that we have just heard leads us to apprehend such things. It has accidentally come to our knowledge, within a day or two, that large numbers of an Extra from the Carolinian office have been circulated in Moore and Anson; but *we have neither seen nor heard of one in this County.* We have sent to Anson to procure one. We have no idea that this exclusively remote circulation is the work of the Editor of the Carolinian; for he would hardly condescend to a trick of the kind.

THE CLUB FOOT.—The Richmond Compiler was mistaken in supposing that the operation on the club foot was only recently performed in the Southern States. We do only justice to one of the most scientific physicians, as well as a most accomplished gentleman, by stating, that Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, formerly of this place, but now of New York, successfully performed the operation in this place three or four years ago, on a youth of from 12 to 15 years of age.

WHEAT.—The first new wheat received in Baltimore, was from Tyrrell County, N. C. and was sold on the 29th ult. at $1 30 per bushel. It consisted of about 1000 bushels of prime red. Old wheat was in limited demand at the same time at 1 10 to 1 15. At Richmond, new wheat is worth $1 25.

The Raleigh Star appears with new type, and in a considerably enlarged form. Its sterling Whig principles entitle it to the warm support of the friends of the good cause.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—From a speech of Mr. Van Buren at New York, and a letter of T. H. Benton in Missouri, we see that the Administration has no idea of abandoning the Sub-Treasury, notwithstanding it has twice been defeated, and would have been thrice defeated if it had been pressed at the last session of Congress. Benton goes for abolishing all notes under $20, "he would much rather say under $100," and against "the present paper system of the U. S." Mr. Van Buren is not quite so open in his views.

Let the people of this district, who are opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and opposed to the destruction of the value of their property, by the introduction of an exclusive hard-money currency, which would not give seven dollars for every man, woman and child in the U. States,—vote for Mr. Deberry, who is opposed to the party thus making an effort to break down the established order of things, under which our country has grown great and rich.

The addresses made to the President are in the name of the Democrats; and his responses are addressed to "my democratic fellow citizens." The tour is thus made a party affair; and the President is the President of a party, and not of the country.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the locomotive on the Harlaem Rail Road, N. Y. exploded on the 4th, and killed 10 or 15 persons, and wounded 30 or 40 others. It happened in consequence of the Engineer (who was among the killed) not letting off steam whilst the people were endeavoring to replace the car on the track from which it had accidentally run off. We believe it is the first instance of a locomotive boiler bursting.

THE CROPS.—We regret to hear that the Chinch Bug has made its appearance in Anson county, and has destroyed whole fields of wheat, oats, and corn. They come in myriads, and leave no living stalk behind them.

Notwithstanding cases of individual, or even neighborhood loss, caused by this bug, the aggregate grain crop will be very large, or our informants are greatly mistaken.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG.—It is said that South Carolina has abandoned the grand Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road! We can scarcely believe it, but it is stated by the Louisville Journal, on the authority of a highly respectable gentlemen, recently from South Carolina, who had it from Col. Blanding, the President of the Rail Road Bank, that they had given up all idea of pushing the road beyond Columbia, S. C., on the ground that Georgia had already under contract a rail road from Athens to Knoxville; and from Athens through Augusta the Rail Road connexion is complete to Charleston. *"South Carolina abandons her project, but she claims the credit of having spurred Georgia into the great enterprize; and she is none the less satisfied with having a communication with East Tennessee, that it is made with the money of a rival State!!"*

And so ends the magnificent dreams of South Carolina, one of whose leading Editors even now dares to repeat the stale slander upon North Carolina, which had been amply atoned for by its originator. South Carolina "claims the credit of having spurred Georgia into the great enterprize!!" And this is glory! Not to have accomplished any thing yourself, but to have stood by and talked largely of what you *would do*, whilst a nobler than you *did it!* Well did a distinguished Georgian once say, "Georgia *acts* first and then she *talks.*" When next one of the South Carolina orators holds forth, let him say, "South Carolina *talks*, but does not *act.*" She is satisfied with having it done "with the money of a rival State!" O most lame and impotent conclusion!

And North Carolina and Tennessee have been humbugged. They believed in the good faith of South Carolina. They granted Bank Charters on a condition which is not now to be fulfilled! Of course our state will not permit the Branch to be located within her limits.

A SHABBY TRICK.—Just before the New York election last November, a Circular appeared in one of the New York Loco Foco papers, purporting to be signed by the leaders of the Abolition party in that City and Albany, calling upon the abolitionists to vote for the Whig Ticket. The persons whose names are appended to this circular, denounced it as a *Forgery.*

The Raleigh Standard, as soon as it appeared, made a prodigious fuss over it, published it in an extra, as well as in the Standard, as evidence of a league between the abolitionists and the Whigs. But the fact of its being a forgery, (though the Standard never stated it,) put a stop to it for the time. The last Standard, thinking, doubtless, that the public had forgotten the matter, has again brought it forth, so cooked up in a column of its own editorials, that it was with some difficulty we recognised it. Let the public recollect, that the Standard relies upon a *Forged document,*—forged doubtless by some of his own party,—to convict the Whigs of a league with abolitionists.

Let us suppose a case: Suppose the Editor of the Standard were to *find* a Bank note, which he might suppose to be genuine; but on attempting to pass it, were to discover that it was counterfeit. What would be his course, as an honest man? Why he would destroy the vile imposture, of course. What would he do, if he had *peculiar notions* on the subject of honesty? He would lay it snugly by, for eight months, and when he supposed the public had forgotten all about it, he would blot it, and rub it up, to make it look like a genuine old note that had passed from hand to hand, and forthwith offer to pass it off upon some credulous creature who had a better opinion of the Editor than he deserved. In that case what would the law do? See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, page 205.

The Carolinian says that none of the names which it has applied to the Whig party "impute odium." We beg leave to differ. What does the Carolinian mean by Blue Light Federalist? If it mean any thing, the object is to identify the Whig party with those enemies of their country, those Tories, who burnt blue lights to aid the British during the last war. The Whig party has nothing to do with those Tories, but the object of the Carolinian can only be to excite odium against us by producing such an impression among the people. If the object in giving the Whigs nicknames is not to make them odious or ridiculous, what is it? Can there be any other conceivable object? The Carolinian affects to think that its party is benefitted by our retort. Sheer affectation, as any one may see, who will look at the complaints of the Carolinian on the subject.

The U. S. Ship North Carolina, 74, Com. Ballard, arrived at New York on the 29th ult. from a three years cruize on the coast of Peru, Chili, and Brazil.

Insolence.—There is no State in the Union, we believe, where more frequent attempts are made to disparage North Carolina than by our nearest Southern neighbor. Neither her Presses or her Statesmen lose any opportunity of deriding our character for intelligence, enterprize or patriotism. How far this may be attributable to the firmness of the Old North, in resisting all the attempts of the *Bombastes Furiosos* of South Carolina to seduce her from the line of duty, we leave with the public to decide; but certainly, all must admit that such paragraphs as the following are conceived in a bad spirit, and in worse taste.

Raleigh Register.

[FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.]

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY—(HUMBUG)—GONE!

An article in the last Literary Messenger shows that there is no more truth in the Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence, about which Shocco Jones was so ferocious against Mr. Jefferson, than there is in the duel in which he shot a *non inventus.* However, Old Rip goes on celebrating the thing and will go on for some years before he wakes up and finds it a hoax.

Mecklenburg Declaration.—We have clipped the following paragraph from the Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette, a paper which recommends itself to public esteem by its candor, moderation, and self-respect:

Certain "*Liberty*" and *Miscellaneous* journals in Virginia and South Carolina, still attempt to discredit the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." In so doing, however, they only bring discredit upon themselves. For the evidence in favor of the document is such as must bring conviction to any rational mind that will dispassionately examine it. If *State jealousy* is the foundation of any part of the *prejudice* with which the conductors of the journals referred to view the subject, it is surely time to discard it.

Business Improving.—The increased quantity of shipping at this port during the last twelve months, and the excess of postage received at this post office for the same time, argue an improvement in the business of Wilmington.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

Dispatch.—A person just returned from Washington City has been gone 6 and a half days only, two of which were spent in that city—was travelling about 118 hours, say 59 each way, with an opportunity of sleeping a greater part of two nights in each passage, on board the steam boats between this city and Wilmington, and 6 or 8 hours on board the steam boat Augusta, between Potomac Creek and Washington.

The whole distance is 545 miles, of which 230 miles are by steam boats, 245 by rail road, and 70 by stages. It is said however, that the staging will be reduced 20 miles by the 1st August, and 10 miles per month after, by the progressive completion of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. The whole of this route is one of dispatch, good order and *comfort*, as far as such a term can be applied to rapid travelling.

Every exertion is made by the officers and agents of the respective steam boats and rail roads to make this a popular route.

Charleston Courier.

Truth in a Nut-shell.—Henry Clay owns a hundred or two negroes—Martin Van Buren owns none. Independent of facts, which are as plenty as blackberries, to prove Mr. Clay's fidelity to the South, is it not preposterous to suppose for a moment, that the Abolitionists would prefer a Slaveholder as President, to a non-slaveholder? The elevation of such an one would be death to all their hopes of ultimate success; hence, the bitterness with which they assail Mr. Clay.—*Raleigh Register.*

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, at the residence of Col. James Legrand, on Tuesday 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rowman, Mr. HAMPTON LEGRAND to Miss MARTHA WHITAKER, formerly of Halifax, N. C.

In Hillsborough, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Prout, Mr. JAMES MEBANE, Jr., Merchant of Yanceyville, and recently of Hillsborough, to Miss SUSAN A. TURNER, eldest daughter of Josiah Turner, Esq.

In Wayne County, on the 27th ult. by Rev. Mr. McIver, Dr. B. L. HILL, of Duplin, to Mrs. ANN MARIA WARD, of Wayne.

DIED,

In Alexandria, D. C. on the 29th ult. after a lingering and painful illness, Miss ANN PATTON DENEALE, youngest daughter of the late Col. Deneale, of that place. She died as she had lived, in the communion of the Episcopal Church, with the comfort of "a reasonable, religious, and holy hope."

In Wilmington, yesterday morning, Dr. WM. J. HARRISS, a highly respectable and useful citizen of that place.

In Richmond, Va. on the 4th inst., very suddenly, Miss LAURA MORDECAI, of that city.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 10.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	11 a 12
Ditto, apple,	80	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	12 a 13½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10 a $1 15	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	6 50 a 7 25	Wheat,	$1 10 a $1 20
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 9.

Turpentine $2 00; Tar 2 00; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring do. 11 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 95; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.

Turpentine has fallen 50 cents. Tar improved.

NEW YORK MARKET—July 6.

Steady sales for home use only at 11½ to 14½ for Uplands. Corn 82, dull. Flour 6 00 to 6 37.

CHERAW MARKET—June 22.

Bacon 11 to 12½; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 12 to 14; Corn 87½ to 1 00; Flour 5 00 to 6 45; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt 2 75 to 3 00.

CHARLESTON MARKET—July 6.

Cotton, dull, 100 bales only sold at 13 cents. Flour, no change. Cuba Coffee 11 cents. Molasses 30 to 40. Sugar 7½ to 9¼. Salt 1 62 to 1 65. Bacon 10 to 16½. Lard 12½ to 13.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 5, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, W. Winslow, David Shaw, Jas. Martine, A. M. Campbell, Capt. Bradford, Jas. Hadlock, C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, Joseph Baker, E. W. Willkings, J. & J. Kyle, Gardner & McKethan, J. Huske & Son, C. P. Mallett, H. L. Myrover, B. Beech, T. S. Lutterloh, J. G. Cook & Co., George McNeill, Yarbrough & Ray, John W. Baker and J. R. & D. Gee, of this place; and for D. McRae, M. W. Alexander, J. & R. Sloan, J. H. Morison, M. Brown, J. A. Mebane, A. Rencher, J. C. Blume, Foster & Gilbert, S. Arnold, Prof. Mitchell, R. Foster, Andrew Long, Lexington Manufacturing Company, Rockfish Company, J. Sumner, Rev. Mr. Bethel, and Lash & Co., of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.—Schr. Andrew Jackson from New York.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Brig North America for St. Domingo. 4.—Br. Schr. Stranger for Halifax, N. S. 5.—Brig Adams for Fall River, Mass.; Schr. Mail for Philadelphia. 6.—Schr. H. Camerdon for Philadelphia. 8.—Schr. H. Lawrence for Alexandria, D. C.

List of vessels arrived at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending 30th June, 1839, viz:

Ship,	1
Barques,	2
Brigs,	181
Schooners,	410
Sloops,	3
	597
The year ending 30th June, 1838,	466
Difference in favor of the present year,	131

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 466 bbls. Bacon 3,000 lbs. Lard 1 bbl. Corn 212 bushels, Feathers 3 bgs. Beeswax 3 bbls.

CORN, afloat.

1000 BUSHELS now landing, for sale by COOK & CO.

July 10, 1839. 53-2w

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per	Session.
First Class,	16	"	"
French Language,	10	"	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"	"
Music on Piano Forte,	25	"	"
Music on Guitar,	25	"	"
Use of Piano,	3	"	"
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	"	"

July 10, 1839. 53tf

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY at 1 o'clock, at the late residence of Duncan Smith, a quantity of FURNITURE, implements of Husbandry, &c. Also, a young Negro SLAVE.

To-morrow, (Thursday) at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Store of John McArn, a large selection of Fresh GOODS. Terms at sale.

On Friday the 12th, at the Store of Joshua Edwards, the entire Stock of said Store. Terms, Cash.

On Saturday, 13th, at Office, lots of SADDLERY and HARNESS, all manufactured in this place.—Also, 1 Buggy and Harness, 1 Gig and 1 Dray.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

July 10, 1839. 53-1w

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Bacon and Lard.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 25,000 lbs. Fayetteville cured BACON, consisting of 600 canvassed Hams, 600 Shoulders, 600 Sides.

Also, 18 kegs LARD, 90 lbs. each, put up expressly for this market.

JAMES BAKER.

July 9, 1839. 53-6w

House and Lot for sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, the HOUSE and LOT on Mumford Street, at present occupied by Joseph Arey.—Terms made known at sale.

J. P. SMITH.

July 1, 1839. 53ts

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendence of the former Instructer, Mr. J. M. LOVEJOY.

TERMS:

Classics,	$18 per Session.
English,	15 do.

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.

In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lovejoy will give unremitted attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.

The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months' residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected with teaching.

Pittsborough, June, 1839. 54-4w

Post Office, Wadesborough, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining on hand on the 1st day of July, 1839.

James Austen,	Wm. P. Kendall,
Wilson Allen,	Wm. King,
Leven Alford,	Alexander Little 7,
John Boggan,	Sam'l L. Lilly,
Stephen Bond,	J. W. Lockhart,
Patrick Boggan 2,	Wm. Lee, R. R.
John Brewer,	Thos. M. Lee,
B. Brantly,	Hardy May,
John Bailey,	Wm. W. May,
Sam'l Bryant,	Coleman H. Morefield 2,
Wm. Barkley,	Mr. McIver 2,
Alexander B. High,	McRight & Robeson,
Wm. Currin,	F. A. McRae,
Margaret Cochran,	Edmond D. Martin,
Moses Coppedge,	James McLenney,
Elisabeth Covington,	Riley Newsom,
Joseph E. Capel,	Ruben Phillips,
John Cochran,	James Perkins,
Bob Douglas,	M. J. Pickett,
J. B. Douglas,	Lewis Parker,
Nicholas or Molly Dixon	Ann Elizabeth Robeson,
Job J. Davis,	Wm. Ricketts,
Sam'l S. Eason,	Daniel Shot,
Dickson Gordon,	John Smith,
John E. Gillice,	Wm. Sego,
Martha Grady 2,	Archabal Smith,
Wm. R. Garnett,	Gray Tayler,
Wm. Haire,	Jas. Tice,
Thos. Hickby,	Wm. E. Troy 2,
Harvey Harrel,	Stephen Williams,
Willie Jackson,	Wm. Webb,
Jas. Jones,	John Wootten,
Kilwining Lodge, no. 64, 2	Michael West,
John B. Knotts,	Henry Wilson.
Temperance Kean,	

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

Wadesborough Female School.

THE Second Session of Miss Norton's School will be opened July 1st.

Terms of Admission for the Quarter.

FIRST CLASS,	$7 50
SECOND CLASS,	6 00
THIRD CLASS,	5 00
Latin and French,	4 00
Drawing and Painting water colors,	4 00
Mezzotinto Painting,	4 00

Music by Mrs. Hall, at $8 00 per quarter.

Wadesborough, July 1st, 1839. 53-3w.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*f*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*f*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32*f*

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

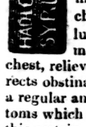
A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Waldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839 37tf

PILES &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS,

Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

23-1Y

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*f*

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

Two Crop White—1,000,000.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Million of the two crop White Silk Worm Eggs, laid this spring and selected with great care from the whitest, and finest cocoons. Those who purchase immediately, will have the advantage of raising two crops this season. I shall have my second crop for sale about the 15th or 20th of July next. Price $1 per thousand.

H. A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, May 31, 1839. 49*f.*

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving the following ***GOODS,*** which have nearly all been bought at the New York Package Sales, and which he is determined to sell quick and cheap. He will offer them, or part of them, at Auction, on the evening or afternoon of each Thursday in July:—

No. 1. 7 3-12 dozen Stocks,
2. 5 pieces Grass Cloth, 230 yards,
3. 48 Capes,
4. 60 ditto,
5. 48 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
6. 1 piece Silk Velvet, Lyons, 30½ yards,
7. 4 pieces 6-4 Linen Sheeting, 229 do,
8. 5 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheeting, 327 do,
9. 7 pieces Marseilles Quilting, 127½ yards,
10. 50 pieces printed Lawn, 1200 do,
11. 44 pieces Prints, 1655 do,
12. 20 pieces blue Drill, 1593¼ do,
13. 8 pieces brown Drill, 300 do,
14. 1 case 25 pieces Grass Cloth, 1000 do,
15. 25 pieces Suchan Pongees,
16. 1 case 25 pieces 1000 black silk Handkerchiefs,
17. 1 case Choppas, 60 pieces,
18. 21 pieces Irish Linen, 1093 yards,
19. 26 pieces 504 yards Pantaloons Linen,
20. 19 pieces brown Linen, 480¼ yards,
21. 10 pieces brown Drill, 524 do,
22. 20 pieces 294 yards Vesting,
23. 10 pieces Princetta, 284 yards,
24. 91 pieces Flannel, 1744 do,
25. 250 gross Buttons,
26. 10 reams Paper,
27. 1 piece Cloth, 25 yards,
28. 1 do do 13 do,
29. 1 do do 20¾ do,
30. 1 do do 50¾ do,
31. 1 do do 17¾ do,
32. 15 gross Buttons,
33. 10 do do,
34. 49 pieces Tatting, 2328 yards,
35. 12 do Ticking, 487¼ do,
36. 25 do Cambric, 300 do,
37. 10 do Brown Linen, 328½ yards,
38. 20 do Pantaloon Linen, 507½ yards,
39. 25 do Muslin Delain, 750 do,
40. 20 do Cambric, 240 do,
41. 20 do Jaconet, 400 do,
42. 15 do Irish Linen, 395 do,
43. 14 do brown Drill, 1153½ do,
44. 50 do Prints, 1579½ do,
45. 50 do do, 1609¾ do,
46. 20 do Foulard Muslin, 480 do,
47. 20 do fancy Prints, 708¾ do,
48. 35 do do, 1126¼ do,
49. 16 do dark Stripe, 448 do,
50. 23 do fancy do, 644 do,
51. 14 do light do, 392 do,
52. 16 do 448¼ yards London Prints,
53. 5 do 140 do London Prints,
54. 7 do 196 do do,
55. 30 do dark London Prints, 840 yards.
56. 10 do Mouring Prints, 280 do,
57. 5 do black and white Prints, 140 do,
58. 59 dozen Spools Cotton, 200 yards each,
59. 21 great gr. Suspender Buttons,
60. 75 Umbrellas,
61. 3 pieces Fancy Prints, 100¼ yards,
62. 35 do 360 yards figured Swiss Muslin,
63. 25 do 9-8 Cambric, 250 yards,
64. 6 do 6-4 do, 72 do,
65. 20 do 6-4 do, 240 do,
66. 25 do 6-4 do, 300 do,
67. 16 do 6-4 striped, 384 do,
68. 8 do cross barred, 96 do,
69. 8 do do, 96 do,
70. 13 do do, 156 do,
71. 4 do figured Book Muslin, 40 yards,
72. 32 do Bobbinet, 396¼ do,
73. 17 do black Bobbinet, 259 do,
74. 6 do blond Quilling, 427 do,
75. 25 packs Pins, (German,)
76. 10 do mixed Pins,
77. 84 Swiss Capes,
78. 20 Blankets,
79. 4 pieces Prints, 138 yards,
80. 40 do do, 1200 do,
81. 50 do do, 1400 do,
82. 25 do Cambric Muslin, 300 yards,
83. 5 do Irish Sheeting, 292½ do,
84. 10 cases 120 Hats, black,
85. 12 do 144 do, drab,
86. 10 do 120 do, do,
87. 6 do 72 do, black,
88. 8 cases 96 Silk Hats,
89. 1 cases 96 do do, drab,
90. 3 do 36 do do, drab,
91. 12 cases Boys' black Hats,
92. 2 pieces white Marseilles, 32 yards,
93. 2 do figured do, 32½ do,
94. 24 do Furniture Prints, 684½ yards,
95. 10 do fancy Prints, 348 do,
96. 9 do English Prints, 252 do,
97. 8 do superior London Prints, 224 yards,
98. 2 Boxes,
99. 60 lbs. Turkey Cotton,
100. 60 do patent Thread,
101. 15 dozen Hose,
102. 6 lbs. patent Thread,
103. 72 boxes ball Cotton,
104. 17 pieces 571½ yards Furniture Prints,
105. 16 do 502¾ do do,
106. 11 do figured Book Muslin, 110 yards,
107. 21 do long Lawn, 131½ do,
108. 2 do printed Lawn, 48 do,
109. 15 corded Skirts,
110. 6 dozen Cotton half Hose,
111. 6 do do do, superior,
112. 2 5-12 dozen Elastic Braces,
113. 48 pair black Gallowses,
114. 1 grt. gr. Moulds,
115. 2 do do do,
116. 1 piece blue Drill, 29¼ yards,
117. 5 pieces colored Gros-de-Nap, 298¾ yards,
118. 18 do Pantaloons Linen, 457 do,
119. 10 do superior Irish Linen, 260 do,
120. 6 do Diaper, 296½ do,
121. 2 do Cloth, 49¾ do,
122. 2 do do, 34¼ do,
123. 4 do do, 53 do,
124. 2 do do, 36¼ do,
125. 4 do do, 68 do,
126. 2 cases 24 pair Calf Boots,
127. 1 do 12 do. Morocco
128. 100 pair Men's Shoes,
129. 150 do Seal Slippers,
130. 48 do Gaiter Boots,
131. 40 Bonnets,
132. 60 do,
133. 30 do,
134. 6½ dozen Hoods,
135. 5 bales 3941½ yards Shirting,
136. 120 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
137. 761 yards bleached Shirting,
138. 744¼ do 4-4 do do,
139. 5 dozen 60 black Silk Hats,
140. 5 do 60 drab do,
141. 92 pieces printed Muslin, 2208 yards,
142. 13 do 9-1 Prints, 452 do,
143. 1 piece 10-4 Diaper, 18½ do,
144. 1 piece 10-4 do, 17½ do,
145. 4 pieces black and white Lawn, 98 yards,
146. 2 do French Ginghams, 60 do,
147. 1 piece Bombazine, 34 do,
148. 2 pieces superior Bombazine, 49⅝ yards,
149. 2 pieces black Gros-de-Nap, 121 yards,
150. 1 piece blue black do, 79½ yards,
151. 6 pieces black Sarsnet,
152. 2 pieces Florence, 126 yards,
153. 20 Victoria Robes,
154. 2 pieces black Crape,
155. 8 10-4 Table Covers,
156. 9 Crape Shawls,
157. 2 do do,
158. 4 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 48,
159. 6 Lace Handkerchiefs,
160. 9-12 dozen Scarfs,
161. 1½ dozen Gingham Cravats,
162. 4 bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
163. 11 pieces black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
164. 7 dozen open Silk Hose,
165. 2 dozen printed Cotton Hose,
166. 1 dozen Slate Hose,
167. 5 dozen black Hose,
168. 9 gross Buttons,
169. 5 papers Coat Buttons,
170. 6 10-4 Quilts,
171. 6 dozen white Cotton Hose,
172. 6 dozen embroidered Silk Gloves,
174. 1 piece Cloth, 20¼ yards,
175. 1 piece Cloth, 20¼ yards,
176. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
177. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
178. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
179. 1 piece Cassimere, 23¼ yards,
180. 1 piece Cassimere, 9½ yards,
181. 1 case 60 pair Men's Pumps,
182. 2 cases 60 pair Women's Shoes,
183. 3 cases 200 Morocco Shoes,
184. 2 bales 1541½ yards Shirting,
185. 2 cases 1867¼ yards bleached Shirting,
186. 1 case 831¼ yards 4-4 bleached Shirting,
187. 1 case 135¼ pieces, 1924¼ yards, Prints,
188. 1 case 50 lbs. colored Thread,
189. 1 case 100 dozen white Spool Cotton,
190. 1 case 120 Palm Hats,
191. 10 dozen Palm Hats, 120,
192. 3 1-12 dozen Hoods,
193. 5 gross Buttons,
194. 1 piece Cloth, 26 yards,
195. 1 piece 23¼ yards Cloth,
196. 1 piece 19¾ yards Cloth,
197. 1 piece 16 yards Cloth,
198. 1 piece 20¾ yards Cloth,
199. 1 piece 10¾ yards Cloth,
200. 1 piece 14¾ yards Cloth,
201. 1 piece Victoria Cloth, 31½ yards,
202. 3 pieces Constitution Twills, 145¼ yards,
203. 16 pieces Rowan Cassimere, 740¾ yards,
204. 2 pieces French Prints, 48 yards,
205. 12 Corded Skirts,
206. 3 reams Paper,
207. 10 Table Covers,
208. 2 pieces 43 yards Sattinet,
209. 7 pieces Bed Tick, 316¾ yards,
210. 6 pieces Oil Cloth,
211. 8 pieces Linen, 102 yards,
212. 20 dozen Cotton Hose,
213. 6 dozen superior Cotton Hose,
214. 6 dozen bleached half Hose,
215. 4 dozen white Cotton half Hose,
216. 2 pieces Bed Tick, 84½ yards,
217. 12 20 inch Parasols,
218. 6 20 inch Parasols, plain,
219. 3 22 inch Parasols, plain,
220. 6 22 inch Parasols, figured,
221. 12 pieces Crape Camlet, 360 yards,
222. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
223. 7 pieces brown Linen, 567½ yards,
224. 49 reams brown Paper,
225. 39 reams Letter Paper,
237. 6 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 72,
238. 9 sets Ribbon,
239. 4 rich Shawls,
240. 40 pieces Prints, 1330½ yards,
241. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
242. 50 blue Prints, 1426¾ yards,
243. 50 Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets,
244. 20 Bonnets, Florence,
245. 24 Florence Bonnets,
246. 24 do do,
247. 1 case Bonnets, fancy,
248. 2 pieces 132¼ yards Florence,
249. 24 Belts,
250. 36 pieces black Ribbon,
251. 11 pieces do do,
252. 9 sets Ribbon,
253. 18 sets do,
254. 6 pieces Diaper, 291 yards,
255. 5 pieces Diaper, 251 yards,
256. 5 pieces Diaper, 239 yards,
257. 2 Ribbon, 46 pieces,
258. 3 pieces Drabdete, 73½ yards,
259. 30 pieces 368¼ yards superior Irish Linen,
260. 1 piece 30 yards Stripe,
261. 6 pieces Mixture, 172¼ yards,
262. 1 piece 1-4 brown Merino, 82½ yards,
263. 1 piece green Merino, 28⅛ yards,
264. 2 pieces black Crape,
265. 5 dozen Gloves,
266. 10¼ dozen Gum Braces,
267. 5 10-12 dozen Silk half Hose,
268. 5 do do white Cotton half Hose,
269. 46 dozen Cotton Hose,
270. 43 gross black Vest Buttons,
271. 1 piece blue Cloth, 18 yards,
272. 1 piece green Cloth, 25 yards,
273. 1 piece Stripe, 29¼ yards,
274. 2 gross Horn Buttons,
275. 24 packs Pins,
276. 36 lbs. patent Thread,
277. 1 piece red Flannel, 46 yards,
278. 1 piece white Flannel, 35 yards,
279. 7 pieces Gause Flannel, 161 yards,
280. 5 4-12 Cotton Handkerchiefs,
281. 2 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
282. 12 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
283. 47 Plaid Shawls,
284. 18 8-4 Plaid Shawls,
285. 60 colored Straw Bonnets,
286. 48 Bonnets,
287. 48 Bonnets, Florence,
288. 60 white Straw Bonnets,
289. 20 Florence Bonnets, superior.

June 17, 1839 50tf

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*f*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*f*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39-f

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State